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## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR (Moscow Oblast)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	City of Orekhovo-Zuyevo, prices of food & other consumer goods, labor placement and surplus, housing, telephone & postal facilities, urban transport, theaters, hospitals, rail bridge, plants producing briquettes, textiles, and mining machinery.	DATE DISTR.	18 April 1958
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The report contains general information on Orekhovo-Zuyevo and the legend to the city plan identifies 69 locations in the city.

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1. Orekhovo-Zuyevo is a rayon center (Orekhovo-Zuyevskiy rayon) in Moskovskaya Oblast', RSFSR. The population is approximately 200,000. It has been famous for its textile factories since before the revolution; before the revolution the weaving factories belonged to the big industrialist, MOROZOV, fm. At the present time the largest enterprise in the city is the cotton cloth combine which has several factories. Women, for the most part, work at the combine, as the majority of the population of the city is female. 25X1

2. The second largest enterprise is the plant "Karbolit" which is located outside of the city and which manufactures plastic articles.

3. The remaining plants, which are much smaller, are: the Zavod im. Baryshnikova, which produces washing machines; the "3rd plant" (3-iy zavod), a military plant; and the peat-briquet plant.

4. The city has the following educational institutions: Pedagogical Institute; Kharkovskiy (chemical, textile and peat); a nursing school; and about ten middle schools.

5. There is also a so-called dramatic theater which, however, shows chiefly motion pictures, three motion-picture theaters, two restaurants, a park of culture and rest, a palace of culture, two stadiums, two hospitals, and several clinics.

6. The majority of the buildings of the city are four or five-story and of stone construction, especially in the center of the city. There are wooden houses on the outskirts.

7. The majority of the streets are paved with cobblestones; the sidewalks are asphalt-surfaced. There are many trees along the streets. A small river, the Klyaz'ma, passes through the city; it is not navigable. Within the city the river is exceptionally dirty.

8. The overwhelming majority of the population are Russians. Tatars live in one suburb, which for some reason is called Novaya stroyka although there is nothing new there and only old, single-story houses; [redacted] 25X1

Persons

**SECRET**

S E C R E T

25X1

Page Two

of other nationalities comprise only an insignificant number. Many Tatars seem to engage in black marketeering, since there are quite a few of them at the market. No national differences between Russians and Tatars were noticeable. There were no prison camps in the city.

9. Orekhovo-Zuyevo gives the impression of being a rather clean city. In the center of the city the streets are swept daily.

10. After World War II, especially since 1950, many new three and four-story stone apartment buildings have been constructed on the edges of the city. This is especially noticeable in Zuyevo, the part of the city on the left bank of the River Klyaz'ma. The part on the right bank, opposite Zuyevo, is called Orekhovo. In addition, many residential buildings have been built and are being constructed in Krutovskiy rayon, located on the northeast edge of the city on the right bank of the river. In Krutovskiy rayon, the continuation of ul. Kirova stretches up to the forest itself.

11. Early in the 1950's, the highway which connects Orekhovo-Zuyevo with the Moscow-Gorkiy Highway was paved with asphalt; the Moscow-Gorkiy Highway passes about six kilometers north of Orekhovo-Zuyevo. Up to this time, the road was paved with cobblestones.

12. The majority of the streets are paved with cobblestones; the streets are asphalted only in the center of the town. There are no dirt streets.

13. Janitors (dvorniki) are responsible for cleaning the streets; each cleans the street in the vicinity of his own building. For the most part, the janitors are women. In winter, snow is shoveled into piles, which are then carried away by trucks of the city department of communal economy. The snow is loaded by hand.

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[redacted] snow plows in the city [redacted] In hot weather the asphalt streets in the center of the town are watered by tank trucks. There are receptacles for paper and other trash only on the central streets and where many people gather, such as near large stores and movie theaters.

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14. Most of the vehicles on the streets are trucks; there are very few automobiles. The traffic is light compared with a Western city. There are many bicycles but very few motorcycles.

15. The workers of the cotton cloth combine live in various parts of the city. The workers at "Karbolit" live mainly in the workers' settlement near the plant, outside the city.

16. [redacted] the name of the street is given on every building. In the center of a circular tin sign, about 20 centimeters in diameter, the number of a building is painted; the name of the street is given in a semi-circle below the building number. The numbers and street names are painted in black figures and letters on a yellow background.

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17. [redacted] when one faces in the direction of the increasing numbers, the uneven numbers are on the left side and the even numbers on the right side of street. As a rule, when one moves in the direction of increasing numbers, he goes away from the center of the city.

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18. All street names were in the Russian language only. Even in the suburb called "Novaya Staritsa" where Tatars live, the street names are in Russian only. The same is true of advertising signs, street signs, posters, etc.

#### Maintenance of Public Order

19. In the center of town, chiefly on ul. Lenina, militia patrols stroll along the streets in the evenings, usually in pairs. Their uniform consists of a dark blue double breasted jacket with stand-up (glukhoy) collar, dark blue riding breeches, boots, and service cap. The epaulets of enlisted men and sergeants are

S E C R E T

Page Three

red, and, of officers, silver with a red edge. Enlisted men are usually on patrol duty. Documents are not checked on the streets.

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20. There is no labor shortage in the city of Orekhovo-Zuyevo; there is even some unemployment, especially among the graduates of ten-year or seven-year schools. It is very difficult to gain admittance into higher educational institutions because of the insufficient number of openings and the resultant competition. Many attempt to get jobs as apprentices at factories, but there are not enough apprenticeships available for all who wish them. It is also rather difficult to obtain a job as a skilled worker, since there are usually no openings. There is no difficulty in obtaining a job as an unskilled laborer.

21. Since there is no shortage of workers, it is not difficult for the average worker to obtain a release from his place of employment. It is possible that the situation is different for employees who occupy senior posts. [redacted]

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22. A person who becomes an apprentice at an enterprise is obligated to continue working at this enterprise for two years after the completion of his apprenticeship. After two years he may leave the enterprise if he wishes. The period of training lasts six months. During the training period, the apprentice receives 310 rubles per month.

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The apprentice is attached to a qualified worker, whose work the apprentice can observe and from whom he can receive explanations. The apprentice is gradually permitted to work on a lathe, usually an old one, and to carry out himself work that is not too complex. The chief of the shop gave the apprentice theoretical training two or three times a week after work. After six months, the apprentice must pass an examination on theory and practice.

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23. The machine shop of the factory [redacted] had two shifts. The rest of the factory worked three shifts. Work in the machine shop began at 0600 hours and continued till 1420 hours with a 20-minute break for lunch at 1000 or 1100 hours. The second shift began work at 1430 hours and worked until 2220 hours.

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24. The wages at the factory [redacted] were as follows:

Skilled lathe operator of the 5th or 6th grade	.....700-800 rubles per month (depending upon his productivity)
Foreman (salaried)	.....1000 rubles
Shop Chief (salaried)	.....1500 rubles

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25. The director of the cotton cloth combine was MOROZOV, fnu. who was appointed in 1954.

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S E C R E T

25X1

Page Four

Markets, Stores, and Prices

26. There are three markets in the city, which are opened daily. At the so-called "Central Market" foodstuffs and used goods are sold. There are also state stalls at this market selling consumer goods (dishes, manufactured articles, footwear, etc.). Only foodstuffs are sold at the two other markets. The Central Market is open from early morning until 1000 or 1100 hours, since by that time, everything is usually sold. Most of the products sold at the markets are brought by kolkhozniki from neighboring kolkhozy. In the fall, fruits are sold from more distant places, e.g., from the Ukraine and the Caucasus. The kolkhozniki usually arrive in trucks and, only rarely, on horseback or in horse-drawn carts.

In order to obtain the right to sell goods at the market, one must buy a "place" (mesto). A "place" costs three or five rubles. One must buy a chit (talon) for this amount from a controller. There are no standard prices at the market; they are determined by supply and demand.

prices in the summer of 1955:

Pork	28-29 rubles per kg.
Beef	24-25 rubles per kg.
Butter	28 rubles per kg.
Milk	5 rubles per liter
Eggs	12-13 rubles for 10
Potatoes	1 ruble for kg.

27. Prices at the markets are higher than the state prices, but items are not always available in the state stores. In the milk stores, for instance, there are always long lines, and milk is available only early in the morning and is rapidly sold out. The meat stalls are frequently without anything for sale but, if something is available, there is a choice of only one or two items and there is also a line. Butter is available in the stores only intermittently and eggs almost never. The following items can be bought at any time in the stores: bread, groats, macaroni, expensive types of candy; canned fish and canned meat. The canned goods are in stock because they are expensive and few can afford them.

28. Stores in the city open at various times. Bread stores, for instance, open at 0700 or 0800 hours, food stores, at 0900 hours, and those selling manufactured goods, at 1000 hours. The stores close at 2200 hours. There are so-called "duty" (dezhurnyy) stores which are open until midnight. All stores are open on Sunday. stores are open part of the day on holidays.

29. Woolen material, woolen suits and shirts of good quality were also available in stores only rarely. Black marketeers took advantage of this by selling such goods at the market under the table, but of course at a triple price.

30. There was no shortage of radio receivers, television sets, bicycles, vacuum cleaners, and other expensive goods. Of these goods, source remembers the following prices:

Bicycle, model ZIS	560 rubles
Bicycle, model "Turist" (semi-racing)	800 rubles
The "Turist" model is manufactured by the Kharkov Bicycle Plant (KHZ)	
Television set with a small screen (Approximately 12 by 20 centimeters)	1,275 rubles
Television set "Temp" with larger screen (Only one television program, from Moscow, is broadcast)	2,500 rubles

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

Page Five

25X1

25X1

32. The majority of the residents of the town had their own vegetable gardens. If it was their own home, of which there were only a few in the town, or if they lived on the outskirts, the garden was next to the house. Other people had their gardens in various places around the town.

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Those who had more potatoes or who had farther to go tried to rent a truck with another party. Apparently, truck drivers earned a little extra money on the side by carrying private goods on a state trucks.

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39. The rent for the room was 35 rubles per month. Electricity was extra. The rent and the electricity bill had to be paid every month. The fee for the radio and television set was paid once or twice a year. The radio fee was 60 rubles per year (or for six months).

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The komarav or komendant, (they were one and the same) collected the rent. The light bill had to be paid somewhere else. The radio and television fees were paid either at the post office or at the central radio receiving station.

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S E C R E T

S E C R E T

Page Six

25X1

[redacted] In  
several cases three families lived in one apartment. [redacted]  
[redacted]

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41. It is very difficult to find a room in Orekhovo-Zuyevo. For the newly-arrived person, the best thing to do is to look for work at a factory or plant which has its own dormitory. After he has thus found temporary quarters, he should look for a room in a private house on the outskirts of the city. Private home owners will rent rooms [redacted]

25X1

42. It is useless to try to get a room through the komunal'nyy otдел, unless one has good connections with an employee. There are few apartments available and people have had their names on a list for years. [redacted]  
[redacted]

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#### Public Utilities

43. [redacted] electricity for Orekhovo-Zuyevo came from Shatura, where there is a large electric plant. Somewhere in Orekhovo there is a sub-station with transformers [redacted]

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44. There are electric lights in all of the houses. The current is alternating, with a voltage of 127 or 130 volts. Since about 1952, there has been no limit on use of electricity. Previously the current was sometimes shut off for an hour or an hour and a half.

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45. All of the buildings have running water and sewer pipes. [redacted] There is a large water tower in Zuyevo, in the vicinity of the central market.

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46. There is a wooden box for trash near every building. Trucks of the town communal economy come every day, and the rubbish is loaded with pitch forks. Special trucks for transporting trash and rubbish have come into use only very recently [redacted] payment was included in the rent.

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47. [redacted] one fire company, in Orekhovo. [redacted] the duty post of the fire company is located on the water tower near the central market. There is no observation tower near the headquarters of the fire company. The company has special fire trucks, painted red. In 1950 a small wooden building [redacted] caught fire. The firemen came quickly, but for some reason, there was no water. The building burned down while the firemen ran around and fussed.

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48. Mail is delivered once per day, in the morning; [redacted] There is usually a mail box for letters and newspapers on the door of each apartment. There are mail boxes for posting letters on the street at fairly frequent intervals. The mail boxes are blue with the sign "Pochta" in white letters.

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49. Most of the telephones are at enterprises, and there are a few in private apartments. The system is automatic, and uses both letters and numerals on the dialing disc. [redacted] numbers in the city have one letter and four digits.

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50. There are only a few telephone booths on the streets; most of them are in places where people congregate, e.g. near large stores and at the railroad station. There are no telephone books in the telephone booths. In order to call a number it is necessary to put 15 kopecks into the box, remove the receiver and dial the number.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

25X1

Page Seven

51. There is no radio transmitting station in the city. There is, however, a radio receiving station, which relays Moscow broadcasts. This station operates from 0600 to 2400 hours. At 1900 hours this station makes a local broadcast one hour in length, concerning news about the fulfillment of the plan by local enterprises, sports contests, etc.; it sometimes presents amateur orchestras.

52. [redacted] one has to pay per month for a "radio point" (speaker outlet, connected to the local relay station) [redacted] more than for a radio receiver, in any case. 25X1 25X1

53. Approximately 50 percent of the population of the city have their own radio receiving sets. There are far fewer television sets, but one can frequently see television antennas on the roofs. Television transmission from Moscow begins at 1930 hours. It ends at various times depending on the program, sometimes at 2230 hours or even as late as 2400 hours.

#### Routes and Facilities; Rayon Boundaries

54. Two of the main streets of Orekhovo-Zuyevo are: 1) Ul. Lenina; the street is old and not very wide; it is asphalt-surfaced. There are asphalt sidewalks and trees on both sides. The majority of the buildings are four and five-story and of brick construction, but there are also wooden, two-story buildings. The street is lighted at night. The continuation of it in the direction of the city outskirts is called ul. Kirova. 2) Ul. Kirova is wider than ul. Lenina. It begins approximately at the Palace of Culture on the Square. It is asphalt-surfaced and there are trees and sidewalks on both sides; it is lighted at night. Going toward the city outskirts, on the left side of the street there are four-story, red brick, residential buildings, and on the right side, there are, chiefly, wooden, two-story residential buildings.

55. Rayony of Orekhovo-Zuyevo are: Krutovskiy, which includes ul. Kirova and surrounding area; Volodarskiy, encompassing the center of Zuyevo; Krasnoarmeyskiy, [redacted] 25X1

56. The city has no streetcars, but there are two bus lines: from Orekhovo to Krutoye; and from Orekhovo to the "Karbolit" plant. The stops of the Orekhovo-Krutoye line are as follows: Orekhovo bus station; "Ninth store"; "House of Soviets"; "Old Bridge"; "First store" (on ul. Lenina); "Wood-Working Plant"; "Store No. 2" (on ul. Lenina); "20th store" (ul. Kirova, a continuation of ul. Lenina); and "Krutoye" (ul. Lenina).

57. The Orekhovo-Karbolit line goes from the bus station, along ul. Lenina, stopping at the "Ninth store", turns onto the new bridge across the Klyaz'ma River, and then goes to Zuyevo and to the Karbolit plant.

58. A ticket on one bus line is not valid for the other line. It costs 75 kopecks to travel from Krutoye to Orekhovo. The conductor tears the tickets off from a roll. There are 15-kopeck and 30-kopeck tickets. If the trip costs 45 kopecks, one receives a 30-kopeck and a 15-kopeck ticket. The tickets are white, with something written on them. The busses go at approximately 15-minute intervals. They are usually packed. The busses used are ZIS-154; the upper half is painted white, and the lower red. Each bus has two doors, which open automatically. One can enter only through the rear door. Smoking in the bus is forbidden. Conductors (who sell tickets) are usually women, but the drivers are men.

59. In addition to the two local lines there is an inter-city line between Orekhovo-Zuyevo and Moscow. The bus leaves from the Orekhovo-Zuyevo railroad station, crosses the bridge and then goes along ul. Uritskogo to the highway which connects the city with the Moscow Gorki Highway. [redacted] 25X1

S E C R E T



S E C R E T

Page Eight

25X1

Taxis

60. [ ] only one taxi pick-up point, near the railroad station. Most of the taxis were "Pobeda" model automobiles. The distinguishing mark of the taxis was a horizontal strip of black and white squares around the body. The taxis had meters. [ ] they cost one ruble per kilometer. It was rumored that if the taxi driver noticed that his passenger did not know the city, he would proceed to the destination by means of a circuitous route in order to increase the fare. Only men drove taxis in the city; [ ] saw female taxi drivers only in Moscow. 25X1

Trains

61. Concerning long distance trains, [ ] there was a Moscow-Vladimir train which passed through Orekhovo-Zuyevo. Suburban trains running between Moscow and Petuski also went through Orekhovo-Zuyevo. There were six or seven trains per day in each direction. These trains were usually on time. There was no line for tickets. 25X1

Recreation

62. There are three motion picture theaters in the city: The "Art Theater" (Khudozhestvennyy) on ul. Lenina, opposite the Dom Sovetov, which seats 400; the motion picture theater in the Palace of Culture, which seats 500; and the movie theater "Dawn" (Zarya) in Zuyevo, which seats 300. In addition, motion pictures are shown in the drama theater, which seats 700.

63. Movies usually begin at 1820 and 2200 hours. There are also children's showings at 1600 hours. In winter, when it gets dark earlier, the showings begin one hour earlier.

64. The prices of tickets vary from three to five rubles, as follows: 3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, and 5 rubles. 25X1

65. In three of the theaters, the "Art Theater", the Palace of Culture, and the drama theater, new films are shown simultaneously. In the theater "Dawn" the new films arrive later. Older films are usually shown in all theaters at varying times. [ ] the films which were shown in 1955: The Wages of Fear (Plata za strakh), foreign; There were Five (Ikh bylo pyatero), foreign; Shrewish Marizita (Stroptivaya Marizita), (foreign); and The Road (Doroga) (Soviet). 25X1

66. All foreign films had the Russian language dubbed in. Foreign films were much more popular with the audience than Soviet films.

67. The following Soviet movie actors were well known: KRYUCHKOV; ZHAROV; ORLOVA; and Igor' IL'INSKIY.

68. One showing lasted about two hours. A newsreel was shown first (for example, concerning the arrival or departure of a delegation to the USSR, foreign news or sports events). Sometimes a brass band would play in the foyer before the showing began, but usually phonograph records were played over a loud-speaker. There were buffets in the foyer, selling sandwiches, sweets, soft drinks, vodka, cognac, etc.

69. There was no opera or symphony in the city. There are two stadiums: "Krasnoye Znamya", belonging to the textile combine, seating 10,000, located in Krutovskiy rayon; and the stadium "Khimik", belonging to "Karbolit" plant, which is smaller and located in Orekhovo, not far from the New Bridge.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

Page Nine

70. There are two well known soccer teams in the city: "Krasnoye Znamya" and the "Khimik". The teams play in class "B" (i.e. in the second category, the first category being class "A").

71. Volleyball is also a popular game. Volleyball courts are located at all plants, schools and at many other enterprises.

72. Dances are held in the city park in the summer. There is an open space (otkrytaya ploshchadka) in the park for this purpose. An orchestra plays for the dances. Entry to the park costs 50 kopecks on work days, and one ruble on Saturday and Sundays. Dances are held daily in good weather. They begin at 2000 hours and end on week days at 2300 hours; on Saturdays and Sundays they end at midnight. There is no additional charge for dancing above the entry fees for entering the park. In winter dances are held at the Palace of Culture (usually called "Club") and in the foyers of the movie theaters. The entry fee is three rubles.

73. In addition to the city park, there is also the so-called "Forest Park" or "Mill" outside of town. This is outside of Krutovskiy rayon on the opposite bank of the River Klyaz'ma. There was apparently a mill here in the past, although no trace of it remains. This forested area still is called, however, the "Mill". Since about 1950, on Saturdays and Sundays, so-called "strolls" are held. Many people come here, chiefly on foot, for recreation. There is a platform for an orchestra with benches in front of it, where amateur orchestras play. There is a place for dancing, swings, and stalls selling cool drinks, alcoholic drinks and snacks. The "Forest Park" area is not enclosed, and there is no entrance fee. A small brook, the Dubenka, flows through the park. One can get to the park by going out of town on ul. Kirova, turning left, and crossing the River Klyaz'ma, over a wooden bridge; one will then be at the park.

74. The Forest Park is used for such gulyan'ye only during the day. At night the stalls are closed and there is no orchestra.

75. There are no indoor swimming pools in the city. In the summer, many people swim in the lake "Amazonka" and in the lake "Isaakovskoye." "Amazonka" is located outside the city, approximately one and one half kilometers from the end of ul. Kirova. To get there one goes out of town along ul. Kirova and continues straight until he reaches the lake. The lake is natural and small, but nice for swimming; it has sand beaches. It is up to seven meters in depth. In good weather many people gather here, especially young people. There is no charge for swimming. The Lake "Isaakovskoye" is located on the opposite side of the city, not far from the "Karbolit" plant. It is also a natural lake. It is said that, in ancient times, there was a monastery here, which "disappeared into the earth." The lake is named after this monastery. The Klyaz'ma River is not used for swimming, as the water is too dirty. There is a boat dock somewhere in the center of the city on the Klyaz'ma where one can rent a rowboat and row on the river. The price is about three rubles per hour for a boat.

#### Medical Facilities

76. There are two large hospitals in the city, the so-called "Dispensary" (Dispanser) in Zuyev and Hospital No. 1 (Bol'nitsa No. 1) in Orekhovo. In addition, for outpatients, there are three clinics: Clinic No. 2, in Krutovskiy rayon; Clinic No. 3, attached to the cotton cloth combine; and somewhere else, Clinic No. 1. Doctors accept sick persons in all the clinics. As in the hospitals, treatment in the clinics is free. In order to see a doctor, one must come to the clinic in the morning and be "noted for reception." One states what kind of doctor (dentist, internal specialist, etc.) he wishes to see; his name is noted down and he receives a chit, on which is written the surname of the doctor, the number of the doctor's office, and the time when the patient should appear.

25X1

It is not necessary to wait at the clinic, as the approximate time of the appointment is indicated on the chit, and therefore, one may go into the

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

25X1

Page 11a

city on other business and return at the designated time. One must pay for medicine at a pharmacy, whether he has a prescription or not. Persons who have infectious diseases are treated at the hospital and their apartment is disinfected by a sanitation team from the hospital.

77. In 1952 or 1953, a city-wide inoculation of children from six to fourteen years was carried out [redacted] The inoculations were made in the home according to a list, on which were indicated homes having children in this age group.

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78. Key to City Plan

1. Highway leading to the Moscow-Gor'kiy Highway; asphalt surfaced; wide enough for two trucks to pass; leads chiefly through forests; exit from the city on this road is by means of ul. Urtskogo (see No. 52a).
2. So-called "Forest Park" (Lesopark) or "Mill" (Mel'nitsa).
3. Dance area in the "Forest Park."
- 3a. Stream Bubenka; about five meters wide; does not dry up in summer; deep enough for swimming in several places.
4. Railroad bridge across the River Klyaz'ma for the railroad which makes a ring around Moscow. The bridge is of steel construction and rests on reinforced-concrete piles. [redacted] it had three spans. The superstructure of the bridge is rectangular, not arched. The length of the bridge is about 70 meters. It is not guarded. It was built in 1949 or 1950. Up to that time there was a wooden bridge for this railroad. The railroad is single-track and is used chiefly by freight trains, which pass rather frequently. Only about two passenger trains per day cross the bridge.
5. Lake "Amazonka"
- 5a. Reinforced-concrete railroad bridge by which the railroad ringing Moscow passes over the double-track line to Vladimir. In this locality the railroad which encircles Moscow has a high embankment.
6. Wooden bridge for pedestrians; narrow, with hand rails. Built anew each year, as drifting ice knocks it out every spring. One uses this bridge to go to the Forest park "Mill."
7. Cotton warehouses; several large wooden sheds, in which is stored cotton destined for the cotton cloth kombinat. The area is surrounded by a wooden fence about two meters high. The warehouses are connected to the kombinat by a railway branch.
8. Site of a large cold storage plant for storage of perishable produce (meat, butter, etc.) which was being constructed in 1955. Construction was started in 1954, but completion was not expected for some time.
9. So-called "briquette house" (Briketnyy dom), where employees of the briquette factory live. It is a five-story building with four entrances, and stands on ul. Kirova. A yellow, stuccoed building with a brown iron roof. On the ground floor are a grocery store and a lunch room.
10. There is no point 10.

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11. [redacted]

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S E C R E T

S E C R E T

Page Eleven

25X1

12. Pharmacy, located on the ground floor of a five-story residential building.
13. Briquette plant; makes briquettes out of pressed peat; the plant area is surrounded by a wooden fence.
14. Polyclinic No. 2, located on ul. Kirova; a long, white single-story building with a rust-colored iron roof. Patients are accepted from 0900 to 1800 hours, but can be registered for treatment beginning at 0800 hours.
15. Store No. 20, on ul. Kirova; in ordinary conversations called the "20th store" (dvaditsytyy magazin); a department store. It is a two-story building; in the basement are located the bread section and the fruit and vegetable section. This is the largest store in Orekhovo-Zuyevo.
16. Bathhouse, a large, two-story building. Open on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays. There are separate sections for men and women, large rooms with wooden benches along the walls and faucets with hot and cold water. There are no individual bathrooms. On the days when the bathhouse is not open, women bring their laundry there to wash.  
[redacted] the laundry fee was determined by weight of the linens to be washed.
17. Postal substation for Krutovskiy rayon; located in the basement of the four-story residential building.
18. Station Krutoye. It is a small station with a ticket office and a waiting room. Through trains do not stop here, but the trains between Moscow and Petushki do stop.
19. Krutovskiy Market (bazar); open daily; food products are sold.
20. A locomotive depot is located somewhere in this area.
21. Area where peat is mined (approximate boundaries). Both a narrow-gauge rail line and a branch of the normal-gauge rail line pass through this area. The peat mined here is delivered to the briquette plant. Seasonal workers, chiefly women, are brought here every summer. [redacted] They lived in barracks in the area. When they come to town, they are usually noticeable by their poor clothing. In the city they are called "petushki."
22. Stadium "Red Banner" (Krasnoye Znamya), belonging to the textile combine.
23. Palace of Culture or, as it is usually called, the "club." A gray building, some parts of which have two stories, and other parts only one story. It stands in the middle of the square into which runs ul. Kirova. In the building are two libraries, one for children and one for adults, a hall for showing movies, and premises for amateur activities (musical, choral, embroidery, etc.).
- 23a. Two schools, the 1st and the 14th. The 1st School, which is located closer to the Palace of Culture, is a middle school. The 14th school is a 7-year school. The two buildings are about 7 meters apart and are connected at the second story by a closed passageway, standing on columns. The middle school (1st School) has four stories, and the 7-year, the 14th School, is a three-story building. Both buildings are red brick and were built before the revolution.

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S E C R E T

S E C R E T

25X1

Page Twelve

24. Militia precinct (otdeleniye) of Krutovskiy rayon, located in the first story of a residential building several stories high; the building itself is located on an alley near Store No. 2, facing ul. Lenina.
  25. Store No. 2, or as is commonly called "the second store" (vtoroy magazin). It is a so-called "dezurnyy" food store, i.e., is open until midnight. It is situated on the first floor of a two-story residential building on ul. Lenina.
  26. So-called "stakhanovite" store (Stakhanovskiy magazin); occupies the first floor corner of a four-story residential building, located on ul. Lenina.
  27. School No. 8, a middle school; a four-story, yellow building which stands near the river.
  28. Sawmill, producing boards, construction timbers, etc. [redacted] The mill is surrounded by a wooden fence. 25X1 25X1
  29. Polyclinic No. 3, for the cotton cloth combine; a two-story, light-gray building. The polyclinic occupies the entire building.
  30. Area of the Orekhovo-Zuyevo cotton cloth combine. Factories of the combine are located on both sides of ul. Lenina. The combine has several factories: three cloth factories (the 1st, 2nd and 3rd); two thread-making factories (the 1st and 2nd); the bleaching-dyeing factories; and possibly others. Most of the factories are four-story, red brick buildings, but some are gray stucco. [redacted] all of the basic buildings were built before the revolution and belonged at that time to the manufacturer MOROZOV, fmu. The present director of the factory is also named MOROZOV, but this is only a coincidence. 25X1
- In this same area is located the plant imeni Baryshnikova which is not a part of the textile combine; it manufactures large washing machines for laundries. The majority of the workers of the city are employed at the textile combine [redacted] 25X1
31. Administration building of the textile combine, located on ul. Lenina; a long (about 70 meters), two-story, gray building.
  32. Store No. 1, or as it is commonly called, "the 1st store." The store occupies half of both floors of a large two-story building. The store sells foodstuffs, textiles, radios, bicycles, etc.
  33. Plant which manufactures peat mining machines; clanking and crashing continually emanate from this plant, "like in hell," [redacted] Hence the population calls this plant the "Zavod Tramtararam." 25X1 25X1
  34. Peat tekhnikum, a two-story, light gray building. Trains peat-mining technicians, mechanics for peat-mining machines, etc. The course of instruction is four years, and none are accepted who have completed less than seven years of school.
  35. Bathhouse; open on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. On other days, women wash their laundry here. Open from 0900 to 2200 hours. Like the bathhouse at point 16, it has separate halls for men and women, wooden benches, hot and cold water and basins for washing. The entrance fee is 1.50 rubles.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

Page Thirteen

36. Drama theater; a light-gray building with differing numbers of stories in various parts. Performances are given rarely, only when troupes from other cities arrive. At all other times motion pictures are shown. This part of the city is called "Pod bashney" (near the tower); by the population. See point 36a.
- 36a. An old brick rectangular tower, about 7 meters on each side and about 20 meters high. A large clock is located at the top. 25X1
37. Hospital No. 1; a large four-story, red brick building with several small buildings alongside. It is located in the part of the city which is called "Pod bashney."
38. Pedagogical Institute; a four-story, red brick building.
39. Central Park of Culture and Rest; surrounded by a wooden fence. In the park are a dance pavilion, a beer hall and several entertainment attractions, such as swings, a rifle range, a device for testing one's strength, etc. Entrance to the park is free during the day, but in the evening when music is played, the entry fee is 1 ruble, 50 kopeks, on Saturdays and Sundays, and 50 kopeks on other days.
40. Square, with flower beds and benches.
41. Restaurant No. 1; a two-story building located on ul. Lenina, with summer terraces on the second story. There is no music.
42. Post Office (ul. Lenina); a three or four-story, light gray building. The city central radio receiving station (radiotuzel) is located in this building. the post office was open every day of the week. 25X1
43. Movie theater "Khudozhestvennyy", located on ul. Lenina.
44. House of Soviets; a five-story, red brick building about 100 meters long, contains the city Party and Soviet offices (city Party committee, city Soviet, etc.). A wide, stone stairway leads up to the entrance door. A militia man stands at the entrance, but no permit (propusk) is needed and documents are not checked.
45. Pharmacy No. 1, on ul. Lenina; located on the first floor of a four-story residential building; open until 2200 hours.
46. Stadium "Khimik" belonging to the Karbolit plant.
47. So-called "Old Bridge"; wooden construction, about 10 meters wide. Although it was built for all traffic, including automobiles, at the present time, automobiles are not permitted to use it; they use the New Bridge.
48. Movie theater "Zarya"; a single-story building.
49. Militia station (otdeleniye militsii); a separate two-story building located on ul. Volodarskogo. persons under investigation are imprisoned here. 25X1
50. Central markets.
- 50a. Ul. Volodarskogo, the principal street of Zuyevo; paved with asphalt. From ul. Uritskogo to the church (at point 65) this street is bordered chiefly by single-story wooden houses with yards in front. In the opposite direction, beginning with ul. Uritskogo, there are two-story

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

Page Fourteen

- buildings of wood and stone construction. [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] It is in the old part of the city. 25X1
51. Water tower; about 35 meters high; metal construction. The upper part is cylindrical, and is roofed with boards. A fire-watching post is located in the upper part.
52. Auto-motorcycle club of DOSAAF, located on the premises of the former Guslyatskaya church (religious sect); a red brick building, not resembling a church on the outside.
- 52a. Ul. Uritskogo becomes the highway from the city to the Moscow-Gor'kiy highway; asphalt surfaced. Bordered chiefly by wooden, two-story buildings.
53. There is no point 53.
54. Plant No. 3; a military plant [redacted] 25X1  
located on the bank of the River Klyaz'ma; fenced on all sides except the river side.
55. So-called "New Bridge", reinforced-concrete construction; for all types of street traffic. Has wooden sidewalks for pedestrians; about 10 meters wide, not including the sidewalks; built in the early fifties; is not guarded.
56. Fire department (pozhar'naya okhrana); [redacted] a garage, a one-story, white building; no observation tower. 25X1
57. Store No. 9, also called the "9th store" located on the first floor of a two-story, residential building which is located on the corner of a street [redacted] 25X1
58. Unidentified plant with workshop in separate building.
59. House for kozholniki (Dom kolk ozniki); a two-story, light-gray, stucco building. [redacted] 25X1
- 59a. Bank; a three-story, gray building.
60. Hotel [redacted] a two-story, wooden building. 25X1
- 60a. Bus Station; last stop of busses on the city line. Busses leave from this station to Moscow.
61. Market "Privokzal'nyy"; sells foodstuffs.
62. Orekhovo-Zuyevo railroad station; a one-story, long, white building; has a waiting room, ticket offices, etc. Restaurant No. 2 is located in this building. There are approximately six railroad tracks in the station area.
63. Gas Station No. 35 (Avtokolonna No. 35); facilities include filling station, garage, and a station for mechanical repair. This installation services city enterprises, but it is also possible to obtain a "feight taxi" (gruzovaya taksi) here.
64. Orekhovo cemetery; has no fence.
65. Church; called by the population, "Zuyevo Church"; open for services. Has one large dome and three smaller ones.
66. Zuyevo cemetery; no fence.

S E C R E T

25X1

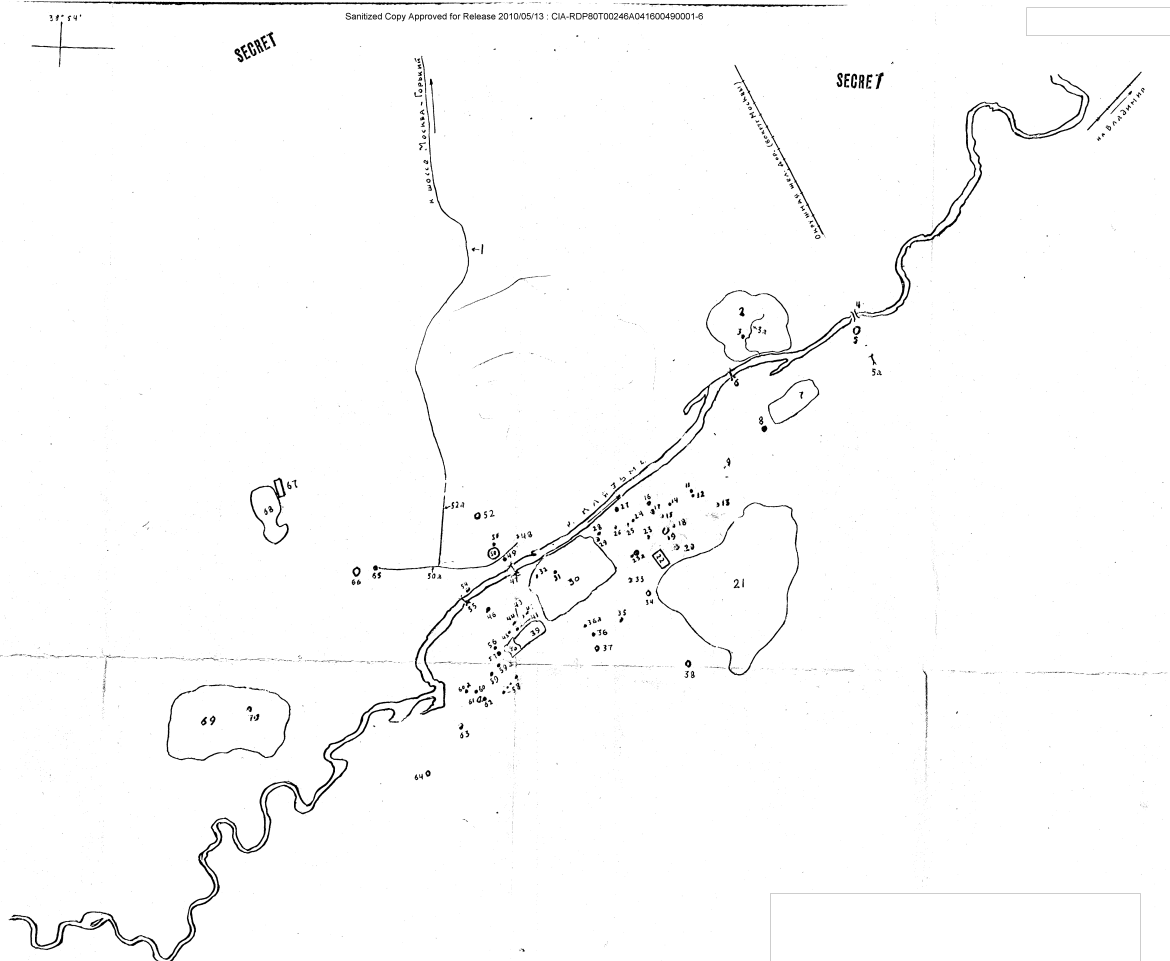
S E C R E T

Page Fifteen

67. Pioneer camps; used as a pioneer camp in the summer; and, in the winter, as a rest home for adults (textile workers); has several one-story wooden buildings.
68. Lake Isakovskoye.
69. Area of the Zavod "Karbolit"; a settlement attached to the plant. The Karbolit plant itself is located somewhere in this area
- 25X1

S E C R E T





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